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SOUTH AND EAST ASIA REPORT

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ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETS IN BOMBAY

Sharad Pawar Elected

Madras THE HINDU in English 21 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Mr. Sharad Pawar was unanimously elected President of the Congress (S), here today.

Pawar's Presidential Speech

Madras THE HINDU in English 21 Oct 81 p 6

[Text]

BOMBAY, Oct 20
The Congress (S) President, Mr. Sharad Pawar today said it was time the party seriously considered the practicability of bringing together like-minded parties and forces for joint action "to check the country's drift towards lawless authoritarianism."

Mr. Pawar said in his presidential address to the All India Congress Committee that the high hopes with which the people elected the Congress (S) last year were turning sour and a deep ground-swell of discontent was fast building up. But though the Congress (S) was losing the confidence of the people, the Opposition had yet not been able to regain it.

The people were yearning for effective Opposition, but they were not certain if the Opposition, as it was today could provide it. As they saw it, the Opposition today was divided, uncertain and fractious, each of the constituent parties having its influence confined to certain pockets.

Mr. Pawar said that the past few months had been a trying period for the party. Some of the respected elders and younger colleagues had left it — some for the greener pastures of the Congress (I), while others for the sake of their own personal ambitions. More homogeneous

With the departure of these friends, the party had become more homogen-

ous and there was a greater sense of unity and purpose, he said.

Mr. Sharad Pawar said the traditional thought and policies should be reassessed dispassionately and those that had only served to strengthen enormously the power of the State, thereby creating tremendous scope for corruption and reducing the citizen to a state of helpless dependence on the Government should be discarded.

He said while retaining the basic democratic socialist moorings, the party had much to imbibe from the Gandhian legacy.

Mr. Pawar said political corruption had not only become routine and all-pervasive, but had also been refined and perfected into an art of "political profiteering, ostensibly in the name of the poor."

"Fertile ground for amassing money"

In an economy of shortages, administrative controls provided a fertile ground for amassing money. Most of the Congress (S) leaders today appeared to be preoccupied with raising funds in a variety of ways and forms. They had naturally developed a vested interest in creating and perpetuating shortages which enabled them to extract money by allocating quotas or effecting imports of scarce commodities.

Numerous scandals were coming to light involving important... leaders,

including Chief Ministers. What was, however, disturbing was the tendency to treat these scandals as matters affecting the party's interests and to defend the guilty without any sense of shame or to invent convenient excuses to belittle the guilt.

The President of the AICC (S) said that the Prime Minister recently asserted that corruption was a global phenomenon. This all pervasive corruption and its brazen defence were, in a way, the inevitable product of the culture which the Congress (S) had tried to foster all these years, he remarked.

Soaring prices

Referring to the economic situation Mr. Pawar said that the economy had been plagued by soaring prices, growing shortages of essential commodities, a yawning gap in the country's external trade and the unchecked growth of the parallel economy.

The Government's economic policy was only helping to widen further the gap between the rich and the poor, and the distinct anti-farmer bias in its pricing policy was tending to aggravate the disparity between the rural and urban sectors.

PTI & UPI report

"The earlier goal of economic self-reliance had been abandoned and there is now a growing dependence on imports and foreign loans," he said.

**Backs KPCC (S)
decision**

Mr Pawar expressed the party high command's whole-hearted backing to the Kerala Pradesh Congress (S) Committee's decision to pull out of the marxist-dominated Left Democratic Front.

Deviating from his prepared speech Mr Pawar explained that the KPCC (S) had been forced to take the step because it could not ignore the deteriorating law and order situation in the State, the politicising of the police force and its "blatant use" for party purposes.

In spite of the party's warnings and efforts the CPI (M) had not changed its behaviour, he said and called on the marxists to mend their attitude to "maintain and strengthen" efforts towards unifying the opposition forces against the Congress (I).

Mr Pawar said a joint front of opposition parties could articulate specific issues which were uppermost in the people's mind and launch peaceful joint struggles for securing redress.

The formation of such a broad national front wedded to democratic egalitarian and secular values and committed to

the strengthening of national integration and communal harmony was the need of the hour.

**"Attack on press
and judiciary"**

Mr Pawar deprecated the attempt by the Congress (I) Government to bring to a standstill the country's democratic pattern by undermining its system of checks and balances.

A concerted attack is being mounted on vital institutions like the judiciary and the Press, which are the nerve centres of a parliamentary democracy, he said.

Parliament had been reduced to a ratifying body by frequent resort to ordinance raj, the police and intelligence agencies had been demoralised, and the workers' right to protest had been severely curbed by adopting the Essential Services Maintenance Act.

Mr Pawar said, "The populist and manipulative politics which dominated our national life over the last decade have brought about a virtual disintegration of the structure of all democratic parties, creating a great organisational void in our body politic".

PAPER REPORTS NORTHEAST INSURGENT ACTIVITIES

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 17 Oct 81 p 5

[Text] INDIA's north-eastern states are facing a bushfire rebellion which may turn out to be a real nightmare for Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Latest reports indicate that the People's Liberation Army (PLA) in Manipur, the Naga underground in the jungle state of Nagaland and the Mizo rebels in the neighbouring state of Mizoram are plotting to build a "Pan-Mangoloid nation".

According to reports, this will comprise Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, parts of Assam, Manipur and Western Burma where the Naga rebels have found refuge.

Recently, the Indian Army announced the capture of 43-year-old N. Biserwar Singh, leader of the underground Manipur PLA. He was caught by the Army's "seek and destroy" patrols at Tekcham village in Manipur.

Biserwar Singh, according to the military, left his wife and three children to lead the fight against the central Government and carve out a free state.

Manipur was a tiny kingdom until 1949 when it was formally incorporated as a district in the Indian Union.

Military analysts explain that one of the reasons behind the rebellion in Manipur is the rising unemployment among educated youth. According to latest count, out of a population of 1.2 million, there are over 150,000 educated unemployed in the state.

Several youth organisations sprung up from among these educated unemployed and in the early sixties, Biserwar Singh set up what he called the "Revolutionary Government of Manipur".

In 1975, the elected government of Dorender Singh announced pardon for all the rebels. The youth were given land, money grants to start orchards near the Indo-Burmese border.

But Biserwar Singh was not satisfied with the government concession. He went with a team of guerrillas to Lhasa in Tibet where they were trained by the Chinese.

In 1978, he reorganised the PLA from his hideout in Burma.

But a more disturbing aspect is that Biserwar Singh joined hands with a new leader of the Naga rebels, Tang Khul Muvah. Together, they launched their headquarters in North Burma.

With Biserwar Singh's capture Indian military authorities believe it is possible to seal the escape route of the rebels in the Burmese jungles.

But this hinges on the co-operation which they will have to get from the Burmese Government. In this light, Indian officials are worried by the impending abdication of Burma's strongman, Gen. Ne Win.

Officials here believe that the Indian Army's actions against the insurgents, backed by the Burmese troops, will be considerably weakened if Ne Win's successor is not strong enough to crush internal rebellion.

As one observer said: "The fortunes of insurgents in the entire north-eastern region are completely linked with the political state of

affairs in Burma. Things are bad enough. Even with a strong ruler like Ne Win, who commands the loyalty of the soldiers, the Burmese Government has not been able to keep more than a token control over the North Burma jungles bordering India. The prospects of this guerrilla-infested land expanding under a weak government are indeed frightening".

Adding to these fears is the fact that about 2,000 Naga rebels have established themselves in Burma. Reliable reports indicate that the Nagas have effective liaison with a militant body called the North-East Regional Students Union. Their aim is to set up a Marxist Pan-Mangoloid nation. They reportedly operate in small groups and plan the rebellion in such a way as not to disturb the authorities.

According to some experts, what has helped the Naga underground movement, the PLA and the rebel Mizos is the law which gives tribesmen in North-East India free movement up to 40 kilometres on either side of the international border.

T.N. Kaul, a confidant of Mrs. Gandhi, says: "The problem in Assam and other areas of the north-east is one of creating confidence in the hearts and minds of the people, their economic and social interest be protected in harmony with the larger national interest and integrity of the whole country".

The basic question is how to make the Nagas, the Mizos and the Manipuris, who are better educated than those in the neighbouring Indian states feel that they belong to the mainstream of Indian culture. Right now, this is a distant prospect.

CSIS ANNIVERSARY MARKED BY COMMEMORATIVE PROGRAM

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 13 Sep 81 pp 7, 12

[Article: "Commemoration of 10th Anniversary of CSIS [Center for Strategic and International Studies"]

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--The organization for the study of doctrine strategic and international questions, better known under the name of CSIS (Center for Strategic and International Studies), on 11 September commemorated its 10th anniversary.

The simple commemorative program was attended by Minister of Information Ali Moertopo, Deputy Minister for Youth Affairs Abdul Gafur, and many other guests.

On this occasion the CSI directors turned over a souvenir book as a gesture of thanks to two of the golden figures of CSIS, Lt Gen (Retired) Ali Moertopo, and Lt Gen (Retired) Soedjono Hoemardani, now a development inspector. The two leaders are honorary chairmen of CSIS.

Apart from that those attending the ceremony were given selections from five studies currently being worked on by CSIS: "Hubungan Bapa-buah dan Anak-buah dalam Masyarakat Indonesia" [Relationships Between Superiors and Subordinates in Indonesian Society]; "Gagasan Masyarakat Asia-Pasifik" [Concepts of the Asian-Pacific Community]; "Pendidikan dan Pemerataan" [Education and Equality]; "Energi dan Pemerataan" [Energy and Equality]; "Epistemologi dan Kebudayaan" [Epistemology and Culture].

The CSIS was established on 1 September 1971, with the principal objective of carrying out studies oriented toward policy, both on international questions as a specific matter and on domestic questions closely connected to overall developments.

To achieve this objective, in addition to having a permanent group of staff analysts, CSIS also brings together a number of consultants and correspondents from academic, youth and student and journalist circles and from industrial, financial, commercial, and labor groups. In this way, on the one hand, CSIS tries to provide an opportunity for the development of interdisciplinary studies and, on the other hand, tries to bring together a variety of intellectual views in an orderly atmosphere but in a spirit of independence.

Basically, the CSIS does not present an official view or recommendations in its own name as an institution. The reports, studies, and analyses which are published are in the name of the respective authors. The CSIS is only responsible for the level and the objectivity of the analyses which are produced.

As of 1 September 1981 CSIS had about 40 professional staff members (permanent staff analysts), supported by the same number of administrative staff members. To support its study activity, the CSIS has a library and other, academic infrastructure which can be used by the general public also.

A large proportion of the results of the study activity of the CSIS is broadly distributed in various forms of publications, including books, monographs, reports, studies, and periodical publications. In the past 10 years the CSIS has published about 40 books.

CSIS publications like ANALISA (a monthly) have entered their 10th year of publication, while THE INDONESIAN QUARTERLY has entered its ninth year of publication. In 1980 the CSIS ceased publication of RINGKASAN PERISTIWA [Summary of Events], a bi-weekly which had been published since 1971. To replace it, CSIS is publishing DOKUMENTASI [Documentation], based on clippings on a variety of particular questions. Since July, 1981, it has published NAWALA CSIS [CSIS Life] as a means of contact and communications between the CSIS and various groups outside it. Through this publication it is hoped that information can be provided on a continuing basis (it is a bi-monthly) on what has been done, is being done, and will be done by the CSIS.

The Center functions under a Council of Directors chaired by Dr Daoed Joesoef (now minister of education and culture). Its offices are at Jalan Tanah Abang III/27, Jakarta Pusat.

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CSO: 4213/08

INCREASED INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION ASSISTANCE FOR TRANSMIGRATION

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 23 Sep 81 pp 8, 9

[Article: "Increase in Assistance of International Organizations for Transmigration."]

[Excerpts] Kendari, KOMPAS--There is substantial interest on the part of international organizations in the transmigration program in Indonesia. For the implementation of transmigration programs in Southeast Sulawesi alone, at present there are three international organizations which are providing support, respectively, the Asian Development Bank, the Islamic Development Bank, and the European Economic Community.

According to the secretary general of the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, Dr Urip Widodo, the assistance provided by the three organizations is in the form of a loan. From the Asian Development Bank the loan is for a period of 5 years (1979-1984) and involves \$50,290,000. This total includes \$10 million from the Islamic Development Bank and \$5 million from the European Economic Community.

Regarding international organization assistance for the transmigration program in Southeast Sulawesi, according to Urip Widodo it is directed at performing rehabilitation work on 17 old transmigration projects and 70 local villages. In addition, for the movement of 4,500 heads of transmigrant families to Wawotoli (Kendari Regency), assistance will be provided to improve agricultural facilities, including provision of 5,800 work animals, irrigation, drinking water, and health services for the transmigrants and the people living around them.

The movement of transmigrants during the third five-year plan is targeted at 500,000 heads of families. According to the secretary general of the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, up to 12 September 1981, 133,992 heads of families had been moved. The movement of transmigrants during the third five-year plan has been much higher than during the two previous five-year plans.

During the first five-year plan the number of transmigrant families moved was more than 9,000 per year, on the average. In the second five-year plan this total went up to more than 11,000 families. However, during the third five-year plan the movement of transmigrants has increased rapidly. From January to September, 1981, 58,643 heads of family were designated, or 7,330 heads of family per month.

With the increasing implementation of the transmigration program there has come increasing reflection and more intensive action on the part of various government

offices involved in multi-sector implementation of the program. Rather complex problems have been encountered which are difficult to resolve, said Urip Widodo. For example, these problems involve deciding on the location of the project. The locations for housing for the transmigration project are determined, based on several considerations. In addition to the technical factor there is also the appropriateness of the location where people will live, the factor of health, and technical considerations involving agriculture.

These questions often result in moving the housing site from the place originally selected. This also often causes delays in preparation of the housing project, which finally causes a delay in the location of the transmigrants.

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CSO: 4213/08

QUESTION OF COMMITMENT TO MUTUAL ASSISTANCE RAISED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Sep 81 pp 6, 9

[Article: "Sarlito Wirawan: Perhaps Indonesians Are Not Really Committed to Mutual Assistance"]

[Excerpts] Jakarta, KOMPAS--In looking at present circumstances, it is possible that Indonesians are not really committed to helping each other [gotong-royong]. And the myth that this country has a mutual assistance tradition often becomes a set of shackles. It is because of that that every difference of opinion which comes up must always be resolved by means of discussion and the development of a consensus.

This was stated by Dr Sarlito Wirawan in his speech on "The Question of Basic Human Needs in Indonesia," which he made at the third National Science Congress in Jakarta.

Sarlito went on to say that for almost 10 years, that is, during the period of Guided Democracy and at the beginning of the New Order period, there were no votes taken in Parliament [DPR] and in the People's Consultative Council [MPR(S)]. At that time "voting" was considered taboo. However, later on "voting" began to be used in the DPR and in the MPR.

100 Percent

He said that this happened because total agreement could not always be achieved. And if a consensus was arrived at, it was always necessary to have a process of non-sensical "lobbying." That process was accompanied by intrigues and subtle terror.

According to Sarlito, the fact that the Indonesian people are not really disposed to assist each other collectively is based on the consideration of egotistical humanity. That is, a human being may help another person if his own interests are involved.

In this connection Sarlito also said that government leadership in Indonesia at the present time still contains many elements of traditional, paternalistic, and charismatic leadership. In this connection Sarlito noted that both Soekarno and Soeharto had become president because there was a revolution going on, although they were revolutionary leaders who had their own characteristics.

He went on to say that the question now is how long the revolutionary leadership can last during the period after the revolution. The style used by the revolutionary

leaders, who usually were also charismatic leaders, does not fit in with the procedures of true democracy. The more mature a society is, the more mature its democratic procedures. Thus, the techniques of manipulation to maintain power which were often used by the charismatic leaders are no longer appropriate.

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CSO: 4213/08

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN RACE WITH POPULATION GROWTH

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Sep 81 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Prof Sukadji Ranuwihardjo: Rate of Economic Development in Race with Population Growth"]

[Excerpts] Jakarta, KOMPAS--The rate of Indonesian economic development is still in a race with the high rate of population growth. That is why the results of development are still slow to see. This was stated by Prof Sukadji Ranuwihardjo in his address to the third National Science Congress (KIPNAS) in Jakarta Wednesday afternoon [16 September].

In the context of human development and economic growth, according to Sukadji the core of the question can be summarized as the effort to wipe out poverty, which still weighs heavily on the Indonesian people. In the course of two five-year plans and by the middle of the current third five-year plan, economic development has been able to bring down the number of people who are below the absolute poverty level. That is, from more than 50 percent in 1969 to about 30 percent in 1981.

According to Sukadji, what is important in the process of economic development is relative poverty, not absolute poverty. That is, the poverty level of one group of people, compared with the average living standard of society. In this sense the distribution of income and wealth and the ability to use them have a major influence on the abolition of absolute poverty.

Comparative studies in developing countries show that there is a high correlation between the level of poverty and the average income level (GNP per capita). Based on this it is suggested that the key to the solution of the problem of poverty is a high rate of economic growth.

Sukadji thinks that a high rate of economic growth alone is not enough. It must be accompanied by equality in the division of income and assets, which gives decisive influence to the abolition of absolute poverty and also to prevent a disproportionate division of wealth from spreading increasingly between rich and poor. "The argument which opposes the rate of growth and equality, in fact is unacceptable, because these are twin aspects of economic development," Sukadji said. He added that equality without growth if accompanied by rapid population expansion meant nothing more than the equalization of poverty.

Meeting basic human needs in the form of food, clothing, and shelter, as well as health care and education, has a very close, mutually-dependent relationship with the abolition of poverty. If their basic needs are met, this does not mean that the poor in society are free from suffering.

In fact, the lack of food and nutrients, poor health, and the lack of knowledge and skills will limit the opportunity to work and the capacity to earn an income. A number of studies show that, although labor may be abundant at relatively low wages, because its productivity is very low, the use of high technology capital is more economical. In turn, such use of high technology capital will narrow the opportunities for work.

According to Sukadji, increasing the availability of food, health care, and education is very important, but this is not enough. These must be accompanied by the attributes of policy. That is, in a deliberate sense the opportunities for work must be broadened and adequate levels of income stimulated, at the same time that a policy is adopted on the equalization of income and the control of assets.

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CS0: 4213/08

INDONESIA

LONG-TERM FOOD FORECAST

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 11 Sep 81 pp 1, 9

[Article: "Chief of BULOG [Logistics Affairs Body] on the Year 2000: There Will Be No Famine in Indonesia"]

[Excerpts] Jakarta, KOMPAS--In the year 2000 it can be stated with certainty that Indonesia will be free of the danger of famine. The food available will be more than sufficient but not so abundant as to cause a food surplus.

This was stated by the deputy minister for cooperative affairs and the chief of BULOG, Dr Bustanil Arifin, in his speech before members of the Jakarta Lions Club Wednesday evening [9 September] at the Hotel Jayakarta Tower in Jakarta.

According to Bustanil, in the years between 1980-1990 and 1990-2000 the rate of population increase will fall, although slowly. For example, it will reach the rate of 2 percent in 1990 and, hopefully, will be at 1.8 percent in 2000. This is because the Indonesian people are increasingly aware of the effort to control population, for example by putting off the age of marriage and postponing the arrival of the first and second child.

It is believed that the elasticity of income in terms of demand for food, for example rice, will fall, because the level of consumption has already reached 130 kilograms per capita. Further, it is expected that income will continue to rise from the present level of \$600 per capita annually to \$900 per capita annually by 2000. "This means that increased consumption will be more influenced by population increase, compared with increased income," said Bustanil.

Bustanil continued that the food consumed by the Indonesian people 20 years in the future will remain relatively the same as at present, that is, with a heavy emphasis on rice. Meanwhile the people in the villages who eat corn or casava will continue to be numerous.

By 2000 the consumption of rice per capita will reach the level of 150 to 160 kilograms per year. After that it is estimated that consumption will only increase slowly because income, which will already be relatively high, will make it possible for the people to look for their caloric intake from other foods.

The population of Indonesia in 2000 is expected to be about 220 million. If consumption of rice per capita reaches a maximum of 165 kilograms per year, about 36.5

million tons of rice will be needed, plus about 10 percent more for carryover stocks. This means that 40 million tons will be needed, or twice the production in 1980. "It is felt that this is not a fantastic goal to be reached, because the production of rice between 1969 and 1980 increased by almost 90 percent in 11 years," Bustanil said.

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BRIEFS

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON INDONESIAN PERSONALITIES

[Unless otherwise noted, the following information on Indonesian personalities has been extracted from Indonesian language sources published in Jakarta.]

SENIOR CIVIL SERVANTS REPLACED--Jakarta, HARIAN UM AB--Secretary General of the Ministry of Finance Salamun, Director General of the Customs and Excise Service Tahir, Director General of the Tax Service Sutadi Sukarya, and Chairman of the Body for Establishing the Capital Market (BAPEPAM) J A Turangan will be replaced, based on Presidential Decision Letter No 153 of 29 August 1981. The post of secretary general of the Ministry of Finance will be held by Elly Soengkono, who is now inspector general of the Ministry of Finance. The post of director general of the Customs and Excise Service will be held by Lieutenant General Wahono. The post of director general of the Tax Service will be held by Dr Salamun, a graduate of the Technical Academy. The new chairman of the Body for Establishing the Capital Market (BAPEPAM) will be Dr Suradi Sukarya. Elly Soengkono, besides serving as secretary general of the Ministry of Finance, according to available information will temporarily continue to hold the post of inspector general of the Ministry of Finance. Before becoming inspector general of the Ministry of Finance Elly Soengkono was previously secretary general of the Ministry of Public Works and Electricity. Lieutenant General Wahono, who is a new face in the Ministry of Finance, previously was Indonesian ambassador to Burma, commander of the Brawijaya Division [Surabaya], commander of KOSTRAD [Army Strategic Reserve Command], and deputy chief of staff of the Army. Tahir, who has been director general of the Customs and Excise Service since 27 May 1973, according to available information will be assigned to a new post outside the Ministry of Finance. Sutadi Sukarya has been director general of the Tax Service since 1970, and Salamun has been secretary general of the Ministry of Finance since May, 1973. Before becoming secretary general of the Ministry of Finance Salamun held the post of director general of the Finance Office for several years. [Excerpts] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 4 Sep 81 p 1] 5170

H ABOENG KOESMAN SOMAWIDJAJA--In Presidential Decision Letter No 135/M/1981 President Soeharto appointed H Aboeng Koesman Somawidjaja, Mayor of Cirebon, as deputy governor of West Java. With the installation of H Aboeng Koesman West Java will have two deputy governors, the other one being Dr Soehoed Warnaen. According to the spokesman of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Dr H Feisal Tamin, in his statement to the press yesterday [4 September], the installation of the new deputy governor will be held in Jakarta on 9 September. Asked by the press about the respective functions of the two deputy governors in the same province, Dr Feisal replied that, based on Law No 5

of 1974 on the basic functions of provincial government, a province or a regency could appoint more than one deputy governor or regent. This is based on several considerations, including efficiency and effectiveness in performing the tasks of government, the geographical situation, the local population, as well as other matters which may have a special character. He said that at present there are 10 provinces which have deputy governors, although there are not yet any deputy regents or deputy mayors in office. The provinces which already have deputy governors are Aceh, Lampung, the city of Jakarta, the three provinces of Java, Irian Jaya, East Timor, and South Kalimantan. Apart from Jakarta, which has 4 deputy governors, and West Java, which has 2 deputy governors, the other provinces only have one deputy governor. Dr Feisal Tamin also said that the position of deputy governor was not assigned on the basis of an election by the Provincial Council but rather was a matter for nomination by the governor after consulting with the Provincial Council involved. The nomination is later presented to the president through the minister of internal affairs, who has the power to forward it or return it. [Excerpts] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 5 Sep 81 pp 1, 9] 5170

MAJOR GENERAL (RETIRED) TAHIR--President Soeharto has appointed Major General (Retired) Tahir inspector general for development for projects at the provincial level directly subject to presidential instructions. The decision by the president, contained in Presidential Decision Letter No 155 of 29 August 1981, is intended to fill the post of inspector general for development which has been empty for some time, following the death of Air Vice Marshal Soetopo. Before being designated as inspector general for development, Tahir was director general of the Customs and Excise Service and was an officer on the Central Inspection Team (TEPERPU) assigned to KOPKAMTIB [Command for the Restoration of Security and Order] with the task of coordinating the interrogation of PKI leaders who carried out the rebellion known as the G-30S/PKI [30 September Movement/PKI] over the period from 1965 to 1973. After that Tahir was appointed director general of the Customs and Excise Service until the end of August, 1981. While he was director general of the Customs and Excise Service, he attracted public notice when, together with the attorney general, he launched Operation 902, that is, an operation aimed at wiping out smuggling, based on a Presidential Instruction dated 9 February 1976. Due to Operation 902 businessman, importers, and officials of the Customs and Excise Service who were involved in the smuggling of goods were brought before the courts. Indeed, some of them were assigned to special detention on Nusakambangan Island. The results of Operation 902 were very decisive in raising state tax receipts, which increased considerably in the following years. For example, in fiscal year 1979/1980 customs receipts were estimated at Rp 691.9 billion, but actual receipts were Rp 789.3 billion. For fiscal year 1980/1981 customs receipts in the budget were estimated at Rp 840.5 billion, but actual receipts totaled Rp 1.082 trillion. Tahir's final task as director general of the Customs and Excise Service was the formation of a Canine Narcotics Unit in the Directorate General of Customs and Excise. In the first phase the Australian government provided 6 dogs trained in sniffing narcotics and later provided training to 20 dog handlers for 3 months in Jakarta. The United States Customs Service provided further aid in training two dog handlers in the United States, and in October, 1981, it is expected that they will return to Jakarta with two narcotics detection dogs. With his appointment as the new inspector general for development, Tahir will join three others in the same position, that is, Soedjono Humardani, Soekasah Somawidjaya, and H V Worang. [Text] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 9 Sep 81 pp 1, 7] 5170

TWO AMBASSADORS APPOINTED--On Saturday [19 September] at the State Palace President Soeharto installed two career diplomats, Dr Sjahabudin Arifin as Indonesian ambassador to the United Kingdom and Dr Budi Hartantyo as Indonesian ambassador to Hungary. Ambassador Arifin replaces Saleh Basarah, who has completed his tour of duty in London. Arifin has been secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs since 1977. He was born in Jakarta on 3 March 1928 and obtained his doctoral degree in economics at the Rechtschaft Wissenschaftliche Fakultät of the University of Berne in Switzerland. He had previously served as ambassador to Iran (1963-1967) and director general of the Office of Foreign Economic, Social, and Cultural Affairs, before becoming secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Ambassador Dr Budi Hartantyo will replace Imrad Idris. Ambassador Hartantyo was born in Lamongan [East Java] on 29 November 1928. He graduated from the Foreign Service Academy in 1954 and obtained a degree in political science from National University in 1971. His most recent position was that of deputy chief of delegation at the Permanent Indonesian Delegation in Geneva, with the title of minister and later of ambassador. [Excerpts] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 21 Sep 81 p 12] 5170

M DAWAM RAHARDJO--M Dawam Rahardjo was born in Surakarta (Central Java) in 1942. He is director of the Institute for Economic and Social Research, Education, and Information (LP3S) in Jakarta. He graduated from the Faculty of Economics of the University of Gadjah Mada (1969). He is active in directing survey and research projects, including a survey on the rattan industry in Central and South Kalimantan and a feasibility study on the industrialization of wood in East Kalimantan. He is active in seminars in Indonesia and overseas. He has written a number of studies published by the LP3ES, including: "Hasil Penelitian Kerajinan Rakyat Jawa Timur" [Results of Research on People's Handicrafts in East Java], "Unit Perencanaan Daerah" [Regional Planning Unit], "Hasil Penelitian Industrial Craft and Design" [Results of Research on Industrial Craft and Design], "Pesantren dan Pembaharuan (editor)" [Religious Schools and Renewal (editor)], and "Profil Pesantren" [Profile of a Religious School]. [Text] [Jakarta PRISMA No 6 June 81 p 104] 5170

SUMITRO DJOJOHADIKUSUMO--Sumitro Djojohadikusumo was born in Purwokerto in 1917. He is a professor at the University of Indonesia and general chairman of the State Employees Cooperative League (IKPN). He once served as assistant prime minister of Indonesia (1946); deputy chief of the Indonesian Mission to the UN Security Council; member of the Indonesian Delegation at the Round Table Conference (1948-1949); Indonesian charge d'affaires in Washington (1950); minister of economic affairs (1950-1951); dean of the Faculty of Economics of the University of Indonesia (1951-1957); Indonesian minister of finance (1952-1953 and 1955-1956); minister of trade (1962-1972); and minister of state for research (1972-1978). His most recent post has been that of deputy chairman of the National Commission for Educational Renewal. He has taken part in a variety of scholarly programs and written a number of working papers and articles published in Indonesia and overseas. He has written several books, including: "Ekonomi Pembangunan" [Development Economics] (1955); "General Economics: Principles, Theory and Policy" (1956); "Searchlight on Indonesia" (1959); "Trade and Aid in Southeast Asia: Report on Malaysia and Singapore" (1956); and "Indonesia Dalam Perkembangan Dunia: Kini dan Masa Datang" [Indonesia in World Development: Now and in the Future] (1976). [Text] [Jakarta PRISMA in Indonesian No 6 Jun 81 p 104] 5170

ABDURRACHMAN SURJOMIHARDJO--Abdurrachman Surjomihardjo was born in Tegal [Central Java] on 19 September 1929. He is a researcher for the National Economic and Community Institute, Indonesian Science Institute (LEKNAS-LIPI). He graduated with a major in Indonesian history from the Faculty of Arts of the University of Indonesia in 1961. He was a teacher at the Taman Siswa School in Jakarta (1952-1964) and a teaching assistant at the Faculty of Arts of the University of Indonesia from 1958 to 1964 and then a history teacher up to 1964. He was a staff researcher in the National Cultural Research Institute (LKRN-LIPI) from 1964-1974. He has taken part in a number of research projects, surveys, scholarly conferences, and seminars, both within Indonesia and overseas since 1962, particularly in the field of history and, more recently, in the field of documentation and information in the social sciences field. He developed the theoretical outline for Volume V of the "National History of Indonesia" (1971-1975) and has written two books on "The History of the City of Jakarta," as well as a number of articles which have been published in several magazines and newspapers. [Text] [Jakarta PRISMA in Indonesian No 8 Aug 81 p 96] 5170

SARTONO KARTODIRDJO--Sartono Kartodirdjo was born in Wonogiri [Central Java] on 15 February 1921. He is a professor of history and director of the Center for Village and Regional Research and Studies of the University of Gadjah Mada in Yogyakarta. He graduated from the history program of the University of Indonesia (1956); obtained an MA degree from Yale University in the United States (1964); and received a PhD degree (cum laude) from Universiteit Amsterdam, in the Netherlands. He has written several books, including: "The Peasants' Revolt of Banten in 1888" (published by Martinus Nyhof, The Hague, 1966); the chapter on "Agrarian Radicalism" in Claire Holt (editor), "Culture and Politics in Indonesia" (Cornell University Press, 1972); and "Protest Movements in Rural Java" (Oxford University Press, 1973). In addition, he has written a number of working papers which he has presented at a variety of seminars in Indonesia and overseas. [Text] [Jakarta PRISMA in Indonesian No 8 Aug 81 p 96] 5170

CHANGES IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE--Minister of Finance Ali Wardhana on Saturday [5 September] will install in office several officials who will occupy new positions in the Ministry of Finance. They are: Lieutenant General Wahono as director general of the Customs and Excise Service, replacing Tahir. Dr Salanun, who is now secretary general of the Ministry of Finance, will occupy a new post as director general of the Tax Service, replacing Dr Sutadi Sukarya. Eli Sungkono, who is now inspector general of the Ministry of Finance, has been designated to take a new post as secretary general of the Ministry of Finance, replacing Dr Salanun. Dr Sutadi Sukarya, who is now director general of the Tax Service, has been appointed to a new post as chairman of the Body for Establishing the Capital Market (BAPEPAM), replacing Dr J A Turangan. The changes in the Ministry of Finance are provided for in Presidential Decision Letters No 153 and 154. Thus far new posts for the former director general of the Customs and Excise Service, Tahir, and the former chairman of Bapepam, Dr Turagan, have not been identified. [Excerpts] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 3 Sep 81 p 1] 5170

PROMOTED IN RANK--Dr Mudjono, chairman of the Supreme Court; Ismail Saleh, Attorney General; and Bustanil Arifin, chief of BULOG [Logistical Affairs Body] who is also deputy minister for cooperative affairs, effective 1 September 1981 have been promoted to be lieutenants general in the Army. Meanwhile, the director of the State Film Enterprise, who is also assistant minister and state secretary for documentation

affairs, has been promoted to be a brigadier general in the Army, also effective on 1 September 1981. [Text] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 4 Sep 81 p 12] 5170

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS CHANGES--On Tuesday [29 September] Nana Sutresna Sastradidjaja turned over his office as director for European affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to his replacement, Sularto Sutowardoyo, in a short ceremony in the Ripta Loka room in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Jalan Pejambon. The director general for political affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Munawir Syadzali, in the name of the minister of foreign affairs, installed Sularto Sutowardoyo in office as acting director for European affairs. Nana Sutresna has been given a new assignment as deputy chief of the Indonesian Mission in Geneva, with the rank of ambassador. Nana Sutresna Sastradidjaja was born in Ciamis, West Java, on 21 October 1933. He began his career in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs after graduating from the Foreign Service Academy in 1957. His first assignment was to the Indonesian Embassy in Washington as third secretary. After that he served in Mexico (1970), Vienna (1976-1979), and, since July, 1970, he has been director for European affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Nana Sutresna became well-known to the press when he served as spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from 1972-1976. He and his wife, Megawati, have two sons and one daughter. Sularto Sutowardoyo was born in Semarang on 9 November 1930. He is married and has one child. His first assignment overseas after graduating from the Foreign Service Academy in 1956 was to the Indonesian Embassy in Buenos Aires. After that he was assigned to Jakarta, where he was assigned to work at the *INDONESIAN HERALD*. In 1960 he was assigned to Washington, in 1972 he returned to Jakarta, and in 1976 he was transferred to Helsinki. In 1978 he was assigned to Brussels, and in 1981 he returned to Jakarta, where he was assigned to the Directorate for European Affairs. [Excerpts] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 29 Sep 81 p 12] 5170

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CSO: 4213/05

REFUGEE REPATRIATION PROCEDURE IN SAVANNAKHET DESCRIBED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 7 Aug 81 pp 3,4

[Article by Phousamphan Vattana: "The Nation Forgives"]

[Text] In the evening of 31 July 1981 there were crowds of people along Khenkhong Road in the city of Savannakhet. It was like a festival. Among them were old men and women, young men and girls, and children. They were smiling and happy but also concerned and eager to see the return home of some Lao people who had been misled by slanderous, deceptive, reactionary propaganda. They left their homes and country and fled to Thailand, which the propaganda described as progressive and pleasant. They ended up in an oppressive hell for the destitute.

When the boat landed there appeared the faces of more than 30 Lao people. They looked very forlorn. Some were very thin and some were swollen from hunger, depending on their condition. Nevertheless, they all smiled proudly because they had made it back, confessed their mistakes to their country, and been warmly welcomed by the new revolutionary administration.

Since arriving back in their native land, they have been welcomed by the party committee, the provincial administration, the Central Committee of the National Construction Front, the provincial National Construction Front and by the people and friends etc. Everyone was happy and praised them for returning and becoming good citizens again.

Afterwards officials loaded them on buses which were waiting to take them to a rest camp which was not far from Savannakhet. The party and the administration committees had set this up for them, and it had many comforts. It had a sleeping area, a dining area, and a classroom for learning the truth and the policy of the party, the government, and the new regime.

While at the camp I met a middle-aged man who was thinner than all the others. He introduced himself as Thamit, aged 35, from Don Khong. I asked him, "What were you thinking before you came back and what was their slanderous propaganda saying?" He said, "Before I came back they interrogated me many times and told me that if anyone returned the Communist Lao government would punish them: they would be sent for a long term in a seminar because they were political offenders...."

"But no matter if this propaganda were good or slanderous, true or not, I knew I had to return to end this hell in Thailand where I found myself. If I am going to die, it would be better to die in my homeland."

When they were boarding the Thai boat to come back to Laos, everyone thought the same thing: refugees would be punished or sent for a long term in seminar. No one thought they would be welcomed as they were. But when they arrived back in Laos they felt excited and proud to see officials of the new regime. There were party officials and administrative officials from Savannakhet Province and Khanthabouli District. It was arranged for large numbers of people to greet them as they arrived. This was as much like the reactionary traitors' propaganda as sky was to earth.

The Lao People's Revolutionary Party with its brilliant leadership and the revolutionary administration had a just and correct policy for the gullible misled people. The Lao Democratic People's Republic, the homeland with its beautiful streams, forests, and lakes which belongs to and is protected and loved by all the Lao people always forgives misled people if they decide to return to build the nation.

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CSO: 4206/66

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION TARGETS, FIGURES NOTED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 12 Aug 81 p 2

[Excerpt] The last 6 months was the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan and was also a period of preparation for the next 6 months of the year. All the officials and workers assigned to various jobs worked untiringly and did not think of themselves or the difficulties or the threats or slanders of those opposing the revolution and so were able to score basic achievements in economic construction. They expanded agriculture and industry considerably. For example they repaired old abandoned factories restoring them to normal operation so that these would again serve the economy. Among these were: rice mills, saw mills, the lead mine at Khammouan, plywood mills, tobacco drying sheds and the ice plant of the brewery and soft drink plant etc. Other factories which were already running were given careful guidance by the [Ministry of Industry and Trade] so that they could overcome various difficulties. This was apparent in the production of the first 6 months which equaled 58 percent of the planned production for 1980. Of this, industrial and handicraft production was valued at 83,036,222 kip. Electrical production amounted to 399,535,000 kilowatt hours worth 37,202,900 kip. Lead ore production reached 186.02 tons worth of 6,798,184 kip. Gypsum production was 25,000 tons worth 4,750,000 kip.

Of these factories, the government enterprises produced a value of 120,942,302 kip which was 91.77 percent of all production. Private factories produced a value of 11,463,612 kip or only 8.23 percent of the total. In addition, the production sector of the ministry took in revenues in the first 6 months of 49,132,893 kip. This was 90.76 percent of the plan. Some businesses and factories produced revenues at planned levels such as tobacco companies, agricultural tool companies, clothing factories and metal roofing factories.

In addition the officials assigned to the industrial and handicraft sector supported the production bases and, as contracted, bought 1,610 tons of tobacco leaves from the farmers worth 4,657,868 kip during the first 6 months. They also got 230 tons of dry leaf for the cigarette factory. The Wood and Cane Corporation bought 4,784 cubic meters of lumber worth 3,857,920 kip and 100,000 sheaves of cane.

Coincidental to reconstruction and production the workers and officials in the industrial sector strove to expand into new areas of production to increase production and ensure the economic well-being in 1981. The basic construction budget totals 20,349,508 kip and foreign aid and loans total 26,650,000 dollars.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO ROMANIA--His majesty the king has appointed Royal Nepalese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Narendra Bikram Shah as Royal Nepalese Ambassador to Romania also. [BK080951 Katmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 22 Oct 81 p 1]

GREEK, POLISH ENVOYS--Antonios Corantis has been appointed ambassador of Greece to Nepal, the foreign ministry announced in Katmandu on 19 October. Corantis is the residential ambassador of Greece to India. Similarly, Ryszard Fijalkowski has been appointed ambassador of Poland to Nepal. Fijalkowski is the residential ambassador of Poland to India. [BK080951 Katmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 19 Oct 81 p 1]

ENVOY TO NETHERLANDS, LUXEMBURG--His Majesty the King has appointed Royal Nepalese Ambassador to FRG Ramhari Sharma as Nepal's ambassador to the Netherlands and Luxemburg also. [BK110931 Katmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 4 Nov 81 p 1]

CANADIAN TECHNICAL AID--Nepal and Canada signed documents on 5 November under which the government of Canada has agreed to provide Nepal technical assistance of about 98 million rupees (10.2 million Canadian dollars) for the implementation of the second phase work of water and energy resources development project. Finance Secretary Karna Dhoj Adhikary and Canadian Ambassador J. G. Hadwen signed the memorandum of understanding on behalf of their respective governments. [BK110931 Katmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 6 Nov 81 p 1]

CSO: 4220/97

CAUTION URGED IN ADOPTING NEW POLITICAL SYSTEM

Karachi DAWN in English 6 Nov 81 p 9

[Editorial: "A New Political System"]

[Text]

THE question of a new political system for the country has again become a focal point of public attention. The President has spoken twice on the subject recently, disclosing at his Lahore Press conference, on October 24, that the Government had under its consideration a political infrastructure based on Islamic principles. The matter is now being studied by the Islamic Ideology Council. The President also said that the draft, when finalised, would be submitted for scrutiny, revision and approval by the proposed Federal Council or Majlis-i-Shoora to be constituted some time this month. Four days later, at Peshawar, the President reverted to the subject to stress that in formulating the new framework for the country's governance, he was in contact with leading Ulama, Fuqaha (Islamic jurists), lawyers and intellectuals. The details of the draft proposals have not been disclosed but the President has stated that they are within the ambit of

the Islamic tenets. What is obviously aimed at is a new political dispensation which satisfies the aspiration for an Islamic social order.

The move may have been inspired by the best of motives but its implications give rise to some questions and misgivings. It would have been different if the scheme in question had been conceived as an interim regulatory plan designed to provide a smooth exit out of the present transition via elections. But evidently this is not so. Present indications are suggestive of finality. There is wide awareness in the country of the critical compulsions inherent in the present situation, which, on the one hand, calls for accelerated but measured steps towards a resumption of the political and democratic process and, on the other, demands complete unity and solidarity in the national ranks to face the problems of security arising from the Afghan and other regional developments. Given these realities, responsible

leaders of opinion, especially those claiming the political support of the people, must be wary of taking up a position on matters involving political governance. A return to representative rule is not a matter of dispute as such, although any lingering differences over the modalities and conditions of political and democratic revival could prolong the present uneasy interregnum and make things unpredictably difficult.

From what one knows of the thinking of the defunct political parties, several of them will perhaps agree to Martial Law being followed by an interlude or an intermediate phase before elections are held and power transferred to a representative government. In the course of such an interlude, the Government and leaders of political opinion may, if they deem it necessary, agree through a dialogue to certain readjustments concerning the holding of elections. There is a good chance, in the present climate of a largely shared perception

of what the country might risk if the gulf of mutual mistrust between the Government and the political forces were to continue, to obtain agreement on the issues involved in holding elections. But nothing should be done before or during such an interlude to unsettle the historically settled question of the Basic Law of the land.

The prospect of a breakthrough in the stalemated relations between the Government and the political parties could be seriously impaired if an attempt is made to introduce a new pattern of government in supercession of the one envisaged by the 1973 Constitution. Here one might look into the question of whether an attempt to modify the political structure embodied in the Constitution can be justified on the plea of Islamisation. It is scarcely possible to assert that the Constitution contains any provisions which are against the injunctions of Islam, even though it might legitimately be claimed that it suffers from deficiencies which ought to be supplied in the interest of establishing an Islamic society. Likewise it can hardly be claimed that the political scheme of the Constitution is incompatible with a given prototype of an Islamic polity. Most Islamic scholars are agreed that no such prototype is available as a frame of reference. For all practical purposes, Muslim countries are free to devise their own political systems and institutions to suit their particular needs, conditions and aspirations — the only stipulation being that they are not in any way in conflict with

any of the fundamental tenets and principles of Islam. Indeed, if any criterion is to be applied, it is the spirit in which a system is worked — rather than its form — that must define the system and determine its orientation. From this point of view, there is hardly anything to fault the political and governmental scheme written into the nation's Constitution — either on ideological, political or any other ground. In any case, Islamisation in our context will have to be an evolutionary process that will unfold itself in terms of a succession of laws and constitutional amendments passed by parliament over a period of time. This might be different in Iran which has gone through an Islamic revolution. Revolutionaries understandably have no patience with an evolutionary process.

Any new political structure, unless it is expressly said to have been devised for an interlude, will have to be grafted onto the 1973 Constitution. This obviously will involve a major change — and not just another amendment of limited importance as might be mistakenly supposed. It will materially change the 1973 document as it was finally adopted and enforced. What will remain of the original basic law if it is subjected to structural change? This cannot but erode the sanctity of the Constitution and impair the allegiance and commitment it must elicit from all sections of the nation. Secondly, there is the equally basic issue of the authority and acceptance of any important constitutional change brought about by

an agency other than a representative one. The proposed Federal Council may be a desirable ad-hoc step to fill an interim gap. Even if it has spokesmen for opinions ranging across the entire political spectrum, it will be a nominated body and cannot claim the credentials and authority of an elected Parliament. The chances of a new political structure emerging from the Council gaining public acceptance and durability will be slim indeed.

The compulsion for a well-judged approach in this regard is underlined by the need to avoid a break between the Government and the politicians and to preserve the basic structure of the 1973 Constitution, which must remain available as a solidly founded bridge of continuity — and not as a slender thread running almost obscurely across the present interregnum. It is this aspect of the matter that demands the greatest of care and circumspection if the possibility of an early return to democratic stability and consolidation is to be kept open. Any drastic change in the pattern of government, the federal character, mode of elections, franchise, law-making powers of Parliament, the party system, and so on is likely to widen the gulf between the Martial Law regime and the leaders of political opinion. In paving the way for democratic restoration we possess a fairly elaborate framework of settled political and constitutional issues. The need is for developing a national consensus on the modalities of bringing the agreed framework back into play.

DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES COUNTRY'S DEFENSE PLANS

BK101157 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Federal Defense Minister Mir Ali Amhmed Khan Talpur has said Pakistan wanted to live in peace with all states particularly its neighbors and was sincerely endeavoring to promote further the existing peaceful and fraternal relations but it cannot ignore its urgent defense requirements. He was speaking at the inauguration of the light aircraft manufacturing factory at the Pakistan aeronautical complex at Kamra and the handing over ceremony of the first overhauled F-6 aircraft to the Pakistan air force today.

Elaborating his point the defense minister said that Pakistan has no aggressive designs against any country but due to the geopolitical changes in the region it had become imperative to boost up the country's defenses to meet the present challenges. He said that the factory was the first step toward the establishment of the aircraft manufacturing industry in the country.

The minister paid tributes to the Chinese and Pakistani engineers on their success for overhauling the first F-6 plane and thanked China, France and Sweden for providing technical assistance and training to the personnel of the Pakistan aeronautical complex.

Earlier, Director General of Aeronautical Project Air Marshal Sheikh M. Syed in his welcome address said that the factory would prepare various parts of the multipurpose light trainer aircraft--Mashak--from raw material and then a full-fledged aircraft would be assembled in the factory.

4220/93

PNSC ATTEMPTS TO STOP RESALE OF DENIED POLISH VESSELS

Karachi DAWN in English 10 Nov 81 p 5

[Article by Yehia Syed]

[Text] London, Nov 9--To deter any other buyers from getting hold of 3 ships, the Pakistan National Shipping Corporation took out an injunction from London High Court against the Polish foreign State enterprise, 'Centromor,' prohibiting the shipbuilding yard from disposing of the 3 vessels built exclusively, under contract, for PNSC, signed in Jan 1979. The High Court injunction orders Centromor to maintain 'status quo' until the ships are handed over to PNSC.

The PNSC has given notice to all shipping brokers here about the court injunction who have taken note of the action taken by PNSC.

The PNSC was forced to take this action because the Polish shipyard is demanding the price of 3 vessels which are ready for immediate delivery, in hard cash. They gave the plea that they are forced to ask the price in cash because of the prevailing economic situation in Poland, although there is no such clause in the contract. The PNSC has already paid five and a half million dollars as down payment in accordance with the terms of the contract.

In view of the desperate economic and food situation in Poland, PNSC even agreed to an increase of ten per cent in the contract price of the vessels although there was no escalation clause included in the contract.

Although it was purely a commercial contract and not a government to government loan, PNSC was forced to refer the Polish default over their international commitment to the government of Pakistan for intervention, which even failed to make the Polish authorities to hand over the 3 ships to PNSC.

Centromor's default has caused a very considerable setback to PNSC's worldwide commercial considerations, which has been planned to induct into services on regular intervals the ships being constructed in Poland and, although ready now, being held there by the Poles. In addition to the 70 crews of the two vessels, waiting in Gdansk since Oct 3 costing PNSC 20,000 dollars per day, consultants, surveyors and trial teams also have been present in Gdansk over the 12 months to supervise the construction of the vessels, which has cost PNSC a great deal of money. The first ship was originally scheduled for delivery in March, but due to setback at Gdansk shipyard the delivery of the first and second ship were to be made jointly on Oct 26. The third vessel was also to be delivered during the first week of November which is also ready now.

PAKISTAN BANK BLOCKS CREDIT TO LARGE ACCOUNTS

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 3 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

KARACHI, Nov. 2: Over 44 per cent of the total bank credit is concentrated in just 601 accounts, according to official figures available here.

Statistics show that the tendency for credit to flow into big accounts at the cost of small borrowers has gained grounds over the past few years.

Bank advances by scheduled banks, excluding IDBP and ADBP, amounted to Rs.46,659 million by December, 1980, and were locked in 692,168 accounts. Out of the total credit, advances of Rs. 10 million and above accounted for a sum of Rs.20,775 million and were concentrated in 601 accounts.

As on June 1977, a little over 39 per cent of the total credit was locked in 322 accounts and amounted to Rs.10,013 million out of the total advances of Rs. 25,365 million.

On the other hand, total credit outstanding against small borrowers, for advances of less than Rs.1,000, has declined from Rs.80.7 million in June 1978 to Rs.20.6 million as on Dec 20, 1980. The number of borrowers in this category has declined from 99,417 to 53,844 during the period. Advances of Rs. 26.3 million were outstanding in 56,653 accounts in June 1977.

The scheduled banks have failed to achieve many of the targets fixed by the State Bank for priority sectors including small loans. Official statistics reveal that whereas the target for quick profit yielding

small seasonal loans for agricultural production was more than fulfilled, the gross disbursement for agriculture as a whole fell short of Rs.256 million or 12 per cent of the target during 1980-81.

Similarly, the net increase in loans for small business and industry also fell short of the mandatory targets by 29 and 16 per cent respectively.

Whereas the bank credit has the tendency to get blocked in big accounts because of increasing defaults in repayments, the recovery pace of small loans is good.

The shortfall in the mandatory targets for small loans, according to the State Bank, "appears to have been on account of better recoveries." Although the target anticipated on a net increase basis, was 31 per cent, disbursement on account of small loans during 1980-81 was 45 per cent higher than last year due to better than expected recoveries.

Despite the securities and warranties provided by the big borrowers, the banks are reluctant to enforce guarantees to recover long outstanding dues. With small borrowers it is different.

Similarly, big borrowers have access to the bank credit compared to small borrowers.

Even the National Credit Consultative Council is influencing the commercial banks to advance credit to big borrowers rather than increasing the credit for small loans in the housing sector. The minimum lending limit for house-building has been raised to Rs.

1,50,000 with the maximum limit limit being fixed at Rs. 3 lakhs.

Another problem now confronting the banks is the rapid growth in advances with the simultaneous fall in the rate of increase in deposits.

The growth bank advances during 1980-81 was to the tune of 18.3 per cent against 15.8 per cent in the previous year. On the other hand, the growth in bank deposits slumped from 18.7 per cent in 1979-80 to 10.3 per cent in 1980-81. There has been a constant decline in the growth rate of deposits. The average annual growth rate of deposits at 14.9 per cent during 1978-81 has been lower than 25.4 per cent in the preceding three years. The slow down was more marked in the case of time deposits which fell sharply from 20.9 per cent in 1979-80 to 4.8 per cent in 1980-81.

The growth rate in deposits in the range of Rs. 50,000 and above have declined from 18.9 per cent in 1979 to 10.9 per cent in 1980. Their share in the total bank deposits fell from 36 per cent to 25 per cent.

On the other hand the growth rate in deposits of the size range upto Rs. 50,000 improved and their share in total deposits went up sharply from 64 per cent in 1979 to 75 per cent in 1980. Growth rate of deposits in the category of Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 10 lakh declined from 19.8 per cent to 9.3 per cent.

IMPORTS RISE BY 14 PERCENT IN 1980-1981

Karachi DAWN in English 10 Nov 81 p 10

[Text]

The value of merchandize imports amounted to Rs 53.5 billion in 1980-81 fiscal as compared with Rs 46.9 billion in 1979-80, depicting a rise of 14.1 per cent.

According to official statistics this was mainly attributed to increased imports of raw materials. Imports of raw materials increased sharply by 38.3 per cent to Rs 30.9 billion during 1980-81, accounting for 57.7 per cent of total imports as against 48.5 per cent in 1979-80.

The share of capital goods in the total imports fell from 35.5 per cent to 27.3 per cent, while that of consumer goods declined from 16 per cent to 14.5 per cent.

Petroleum and petroleum products, chemical fertilizers, vegetable oil, tea, iron and steel scrap, non-ferrous metals, animal tallow and machinery (electrical and non-electrical), were the major items recording increase during 1980-81 compared to the last year.

Imports of petroleum and petroleum products went up by 42.3 per cent to Rs 15.2 billion due entirely to a marked rise of 63.3 per cent in the average imports price as their import volume declined by 12.9 per cent. In contrast the value of vegetable oil imports increased solely on account of enlarged quantum of imports which rose by 35.1 per cent to 497.9 million kgs, as their import price recorded a decline of 15.4 per cent.

The value of exports, at the same time, also increased by 25.1 per cent in 1980-81 to Rs 28.3 billion from Rs 23.4 billion in

1979-80.

The increase in exports occurred notwithstanding a substantial appreciation, mainly in the second half of 1980-81, in the value of US dollars (to which rupee is linked and in which the bulk of Pakistan's exports are denominated), in terms of major European currencies.

The breakup of exports in terms of economic categories showed in the shares of primary commodities and manufactured goods in total exports rose from 47 per cent and 43 per cent in 1979-80 to 43.3 per cent and 44.9 per cent respectively in 1980-81 while the share of semi-manufactures declined from 15 per cent to 11.3 per cent.

Rise in the value of exports during 1980-81 was mainly attributable to record exports of raw cotton and rise resulting from both larger export volume and increased prices.

Export volume of raw cotton recorded a sharp increase of 29.3 per cent from 261,000 metric tons to 338,000 metric tons mainly due to larger demand from China, which accounted for about 65 per cent of the total raw cotton exports. Quantum of rice exports increased from 1,087,000 metric tons to 1,244,000 metric tons. Value of exports of fish and fish preparations rose due solely to enlarged export volume as their average export price declined by 6.2 per cent. Value of exports of cotton yarn and thread and carpets and rugs also increased entirely on account of increased average export prices.—APP

OVERSEAS JOB OPPORTUNITIES REPORTED GOOD

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 6 Nov 81 p 9

[Text] The opportunities for overseas employment of Pakistanis will keep on rising till 1985 at a rate of 15 per cent of the present outflow.

This was stated by Mrs Zulekha Zar Executive Director, Overseas Employment Corporation of Pakistan, while addressing a luncheon meeting of Rotary Club of Karachi (Midtown) here.

She pointed out that the number of people who secured jobs outside Pakistan in 1975 was more than 23,000 but it tremendously rose to 1,40,000 in 1977 while during 1980, the outflow was 1,30,000.

She said that the recruitment was done by the Overseas Employment Corporation, besides the 400 private licenced recruiting agencies.

She said that the Overseas Employment Corporation of Pakistan had over 250 clients in different countries, majority of them in Middle East, for recruiting workers for them in Pakistan.

She pointed out that among the people securing jobs abroad, majority belonged to the skilled and semi-skilled category, followed by labour and then highly qualified persons and professionals categories:

Among the total persons going abroad only four per cent belonged to the highly qualified category, therefore, there should not be any alarm on exodus of qualified people.

However, she suggested that a study be conducted about the scope of employment for various types of workers abroad and facilities for their training be provided here.

She said that Government took a positive step earlier by launching a five-year crash training programme under which 50,000 persons had been trained in different fields.

She said that measures should also be taken for providing employment opportunities to those Pakistanis who are returning after doing jobs abroad. She pointed that the ratio of those returning was 10 per cent as compared to those going abroad.

She pointed out that the competition for securing jobs abroad was hardening as other countries, like India, Thailand, Korea, Bangladesh, Philippines were also in the field nowadays.

She said that conditions abroad were changing and now technical personnel would be in greater demand was compared to the unskilled workers--PPI.

SO: 4220/86

CITING CORRUPTION, PRESIDENT URGES REVITALIZED CIVIL SERVICE

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 4 Nov 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Revitalising Bureaucracy"]

[Text]

FOLLOWING a visit to the renamed Civil Services Academy—the Pakistan Administrative Staff College—which is responsible for mid-career training, the President pulled no punches when he addressed public servants. Emphasising that the bureaucrats' prestige and respect was at the lowest ebb today, the President added that 'bureaucracy today was known for its corruption, inefficiency and preference for materialism'. These words are harsh, but true. Perhaps no group of people is so maligned or so low in popular esteem than contemporary successors to the pukka sahibs of the Raj. In another move, the President made not an insignificant change in the nomenclature of the administrative services. The previous label of All-Pakistan Unified Groups, has been dispensed with in favour of the much-familiar Civil Services of Pakistan. It has, however, been emphasised that this in no way implies revival of the old CSP system, but in future all services including police, postal and accounts service would be incorporated into the Civil Services. This may be a mere change in nomenclature but it is nevertheless symbolically significant. As the President rightly pointed out, the bureaucracy went down in popular esteem due to its past history of misconduct.

Lord Macaulay's creatures were successfully transformed into bureaucratic Brahmins who, even in the post-colonial era, endeavour to cover their brown skins with the white mask of contemptible colonial superiority. They became synonymous with the arrogance of power, a gross inability to relate to the common man and an insufferable elitism which produced more an effete corps of impudent snobs than a professionalism with a demonstrated capacity for competence. However, the civil bureaucracy should not be seen as a monolith, which it never has been. There is the CSP (currently called the District Management Group) and the rest. The 1973 Administrative Reforms, which abolished service labels (CSP, FSP, PSP, etc.) creating in its place the All-Pakistan Unified Groups, were directed more at the CSP than against any other service. In fact, the rest generally welcomed these reforms as they promised them long-sought promotion opportunities. Ever since the 1973 Reforms, the CSP group has been lobbying hard for a restoration, in practice as in name.

Recently, the Foreign Affairs Group (FAG) has been redesignated as the Foreign Service which is quite alright, for FAG did not sound too good. Now it is back to the Civil Service of Pakistan. Perhaps the civil services needed this face-lift but that is what it should remain and nothing more. One positive element is the renewed emphasis on mid-career training for public servants. Save for training involving foreign courses, civil servants dreaded the prospect of a return to the classroom. This situation has been changed and mid-career training is now linked to promotions, similar to the armed forces where the National Defence College trains senior officers. In a developing country one of the major problems is total lack of accountability of public servants. It is time bureaucracy was made accountable and we stopped treating it like a holy cow.

CSO: 4220/87

NEW AIRPORT IN BALUCHISTAN: CHAIN PLANNED

Karachi DAWN in English 6 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Quetta, Nov 5: The Governor of Baluchistan, Lt-Gen Rahimuddin Khan, today inaugurated the newly constructed asni Airport.

Speaking on the occasion he disclosed that there would be an airport at every 150 sq. mile area, in Baluchistan and the Federal government had already prepared a plan in this regard.

He said that Pasni airport would go a long way in meeting the needs of the relatively less-developed areas of Mekran division and added with the inauguration of this airport Baluchistan has advanced a step further in the development of communication sector.

He said the difficult geographical conditions and widely scattered population of the province were the main obstacles in the development planning and implementation. Keeping in view these difficulties, the Government had always accorded top priority to the communications sector, as is evident from today's ceremony.

He said work on Ormara and Gwadar airports was in hand while work at Tewani and Punjgur would be started very soon. At Zhob and Khuzdar, it would be taken up at an appropriate time. Expansion work at the Quetta airport was going on.

Taking into account the bad weather conditions, causing frequent cancellation of flights for Quetta, the Governor suggested that Sibi airport may be expanded to be used as an alternate for Quetta airport.

He hoped that PIA would not only expand its flights throughout Baluchistan but also increase their frequency to benefit maximum number of people of the province.

CSO: 4220/87

TALENT POOL COLLECTS DATA ON QUALIFIED PERSONS

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 3 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Anwar Iqbal]

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, Nov. 2: National Talents Pool of the Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis Division is collecting the data of all those persons possessing Masters, M. Phil. and Ph.D. degrees in administrative educational and social sciences.

The work of data collection has been undertaken on a directive of President Ziaul Haq. The purpose of this survey is to maintain complete record of all such persons, who are highly qualified in their fields, so that their talents could be utilised in accordance with the national requirements.

The National Talents Pool has already asked all the government departments and institutions to provide them with a list of all such persons on their strength, who

come under this category. Similar notices will also be issued to the semi-government and private organisations.

All the universities in the country - technical and non-technical both - have also been advised to provide the NTP with a list of all those persons, who are registered with them as holders of Masters and higher degrees.

At a later stage it will also be advertised in newspapers for information.

Meanwhile, government departments and organisations dealing with public relations have been asked to send the particulars of such suitable officers to the NTP by Nov. 3, who could be nominated as Co-ordinating and Assisting Co-ordinating Officers for data collection.

CSO: 4220/87

FALL IN COTTON PRICES MAY AFFECT EXPORTS

Karachi DAWN in English 8 Nov 81 p 4

[Text]

Pakistan's export of lint cotton during the current season may be adversely affected in terms of foreign exchange earnings following steep fall in world prices.

Cotton traders maintained that the world cotton production had attained the unprecedented level of about 70 million bales during the current season, which virtually upset the international cotton trade. The steep fall in New York cotton prices from 88 cents to 64 cents per lb was reflected all over the world including Pakistan, where the price dropped by about Rs. 130.00 per maund over the past two months. The world consumption even in boom period they said, seldom exceeds the 60 million bales mark. But as the major consuming countries, including Japan, were cutting back their imports, a large surplus of about 10 million bales might further depress the prices.

The task before the Cotton Export Corporation is to ensure fair return to the grower by lending support to the local market, and to sell the entire exportable sur-

plus at a competitive price.

According to latest crop reports the production target of 4.6 million maunds might be exceeded by a fair margin but the local mill consumption might not be able to show the corresponding increase owing to slack world demand of yarn and cloth.

In any case, trade circles said, the mills demand may not exceed the 2.5 million mark, which would leave an exportable surplus of over two million bales.

The CEC export agents said that although inquiries were pouring in every day from foreign buyers, the CEC has not given them a go ahead signal. The CEC has also not made any export commitments for the new crop although the world prices had almost been stabilised around 84 cents and had dropped to below the international parity level locally they said.

The CEC officials, however, appeared optimistic about the prospects of cotton exports in view of its recognised quality.

CSO: 4220/86

COTTON PRODUCTION, EXPORTS PUSHED

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 8 Nov 81 p 7

[Text] **T**HE Government has announced new support prices for seed cotton (phutti) for 1981-82 which will be 4 to 6.4 per cent higher than the existing prices. The existing and new prices as per 40 kgs, are as follows:

Variety	Existing price Rs. (per 40 kgs.)	New price Rs. (per 40 kgs.)	% increase
Desi	156	166	6.4
BS 1 NT	160	170	6.25
B-557	171	178	4.09
Sarmast, Qalandri			
MNH-83,			
K-68-8 telhapine			
and MS-38-40	163	192	8.49

The production target for cotton for 1981-82 has been fixed at 4.5 million bales—0.3 million bales more than what was produced in 1980-81. The area to be brought under cotton cultivation is estimated at 2.07 million hectares. The production target for Punjab has been fixed at 3.05 million bales and for Sind at 1.55 million bales. This will give an overall increase of 6.97 per cent over the actual production of 4.3 million bales last year.

The Provincial Governments and Cotton Export Corporation will ensure that the farmers get the support price as fixed by the Government. The availability of inputs including seed and fertilizer have also been firming up and WAPDA has been instructed to ensure regular

supply of electricity for running tubewells. Cotton crop this season is reported to be in excellent condition and it is expected that the country will easily achieve the highest ever cotton production target of 4.5 million bales. Recent rains have to some extent affected crop in certain districts of Punjab but the damage caused has been much below the economic injury level and would not have a significant effect on the overall output. In Sind, 18 co-ordination centres have been set up in the main cotton growing areas to collect information on the availability of pesticides sprayers etc. and to locate the zones of affected crops on the basis of day to day field reports. An area of 600,000 hectares has been brought under cotton cultivation as against the largest of 563,000 hectares. The crop condition is reported to be satisfactory and if favourable climatic conditions would continue, the target of 1.55 million bales is likely to be easily achieved.

Sind Agriculture Department is implementing a 4 year plan for production of quality and certified cotton seeds of high yielding varieties in the province. According to plan by 1984-85 about 0.567 million maunds of improved quality seeds of cotton will be produced. During the current season, 105 maunds of pre basic seeds of Qalandri, Sarmast, K-68 and Desi varieties of cotton have been sown on 21 acres. The pre basic seeds will be resown in the next 3 kharif seasons to produce 1,575 maunds of basic seeds. In the 32nd year of the plan, basic seeds would be grown on the fields of registered growers for multiplication which will yield 23,625 maunds of seeds in 1983-84. The seeds will again be sown on an area of 70,875 acres which will produce 0.567 million maunds for distribution among growers for general cultivation. Of the total, 71.4 per cent will be Qalandri, 9.5 per cent of Sarmast and 14.3 per cent of K-68 and 4.8 per cent of Desi varieties. In this way the present desi varieties such as 'LT' would be completely replaced by high yielding long staple cotton varieties.

At the present level of production, cotton contributes almost 10 to 12 per cent to GNP and about 20 per cent value added to major crops. A part from its use as raw material for yarn and cloth, it is the most important indigenous source of edible oil. It is, therefore, necessary to tap the full potentialities of this important industrial crop by raising its productivity.

TWO WAYS

There are 2 ways of increasing the output of cotton—either by increasing the area under cultivation or the yield per acre. It is easier to induce farmers to bring more area under cultivation but the more productive and economical approach would be to raise yield per unit of cultivation. For a number of years the crop has been cultivated on about 2 million hectares of land. The current years estimation of 2.07 million hectares diversion of more area to this crop which would leave lesser land for other crops. The increase of production of one crop at the cost of other crops negates the entire development strategy. It is but natural that growers would concentrate on crops which ensure them better returns. At the moment what is required is to launch a comprehensive and well co-ordinated development plan and to concentrate on increasing per acre yields. Agricultural scientist and extension services need to play their pivotal role. Much remains to be done in the area of improving the quality of fibre and development of pest resistant strains. Expansion of efficient extension services would also help the farmers, particularly the small growers in adopting and practising modern technology to increase per acre yields. There is also need for experimenting with and per-

fecting a low cost technology so that the small grower is able to afford the cost within his extremely limited means. This is essential otherwise escalating costs will not permit the small growers, who form bulk of the farming community, to make use of modern inputs.

The Pakistan Central Cotton Committee is currently looking into the possibilities of growing cotton in Baluchistan in which both the Provincial and Central Governments are interested. The main reason for this interest is the fact that the major cotton growing areas face the danger of shrinkage owing to the erosion of land caused by salinity and waterlogging. Baluchistan has enormous area lying barren but there is a severe problem of water shortage. However, PCCC is experimenting in areas where there is a fair prospect of water for cultivation purposes. Concentration on development of barren areas also needs to be further emphasized to boost cotton production.

SECOND LARGEST EXPORTER

Since the last 2 years, cotton has regained its position as number one cash crop of the country. We have been able to break all past records of cotton exports. During 1980-81, Pakistan attained the status of second largest exporter of cotton after US in the free world market by exporting 1.82 million bales worth over 525 million dollars. This trend is ex-

pected to continue in the coming year as well.

d. World cotton production during the current year 1981-82 is expected to achieve a record of 66.8 million bales. The production level has been estimated by the International Cotton Advisory Committee. It is expected that increase will be concerted in the United States, but other countries like Pakistan, India, Syria and probably China will also contribute their shares to the increase. Cotton production in USSR and Egypt may decline during 1981-82. World cotton growing during the year 1981-82 is expected to be over 82 million acres.

Pakistan has contracted to supply of 0.1 million bales of cotton worth \$26 million to India. India had requested Pakistan for more than 0.1 million bales of 4 types of raw cotton but Pakistan has agreed to send only 0.1 million bales for the moment. However CEC has agreed to consider the Indian request for additional cotton, when the present limit is exhausted. The 4 types of cotton which Pakistan will export to India, include Qamar, Eagle, Number 1424 and Number 1423. Between 15,000 and 35,000 bales of each variety will be exported to India, most of which will be shipped in September, 1981 while some quantity will be sent this month.—Courtesy ABL Agricultural Review.

PRICES OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS RAISED

Karachi DAWN in English 10 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, Nov 9: The Pakistan Government this evening increased the retail prices of seven varieties of petroleum products in order to match the additional cost of Rs 280 million on their import due to Oct 29 OPEC decision to revise upward the world oil prices.

An official statement today explained that the OPEC decision will cost an additional expenditure of Rs. 280 million during the current fiscal year on the POL imports. It had, therefore, been decided to make certain adjustments in the selling prices of some of the POL. However the prices of kerosene oil, light diesel oil and J.P.-1 remained unchanged.

The World Bank and the IMF had come to an understanding with the Pakistan Government while negotiating Bank assistance a couple of years ago that the Government would make every

endeavour to see that the cost on Government subsidies should be reduced and preferably eliminated.

The Government had taken a decision at the time of 1980 budget that the cost and tariff of all commodities and services related to imported energy would be automatically revised in the event of their import prices going up.

The Government statement said: "After meeting in Vienna on October 29 the OPEC have announced upward changes in the crude oil prices. The price of light Arabian crude has been increased from 32 dollars per barrel to 34 dollars per barrel from Oct. 1, 1981. The prices of other type of crude have also been revised.

"The net effect of the changes in the crude oil prices on the Pakistan economy will cause an extra expenditure of Rs. 280 million during the current financial year. It has, therefore, been decided to make certain adjustments in the selling prices of some of the POL without increasing prices of kerosene oil, light diesel oil and J.P.L.

"The revised prices of the POL products, thus effected are as follows:-

Product	Existing price	Increase	Revised price
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High speed diesel oil	3.05 per litre	0.10 per litre	3.15 per litre
Motor Gasoline	5.00 per litre	0.05 per litre	5.05 per litre
High Octane blending compound	6.30 per litre	0.05 per litre	6.35 per litre
J.P. 4	2.80 per litre	0.10 per litre	2.90 per litre
Lubricating base oils (average price)	6.90 per litre	0.05 per litre	6.95 per litre
Furnace Oil	1250.00 per M Ton	100.00 per M Ton	1350.00 per M Ton
Asphalt	2000.00 per M Ton	200.00 per M Ton	2200.00 per M Ton

BRIEFS

EXCELLENT PUNJAB COTTON CROP--Faisalabad, Nov 5--Cotton picking in the Punjab is in full swing and in view of the excellent crop condition the yield is expected to touch the mark of 32 lakh bales. An official source said here today that the newly evolved variety Express was cultivated this year over an area of 1,000 acres in the Punjab by progressive farmers. The variety evolved by the Ayub Agriculture Research Institute has shown quite encouraging results with an average yield production of 35 to 40 maunds per acre. The variety is an early maturing, pest resistant, and high yielding and better fibre quality. Picking in Sargodha Division has already been completed where normal wheat sowing is being done. The variety has already been recommended by the Punjab Agriculture Research Coordination Board and is now with the Pakistan Seed Council for approval for general cultivation. Enough seed of the Express variety would be available for distribution among the farmers during the next cropping season. Another desi variety Ravi was cultivated in the Lahore Division over a vast area and is expected to yield encouraging quantity during the season. Thousand maunds of seed of this variety were distributed among the farmers in the Lahore Division. Experts believe that with the advent of these new varieties country's export of cotton is also to increase considerably after meeting the country's requirements. APP [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 6 Nov 81 p 7]

UK, KUWAIT AID--Quetta, Nov 7--A comprehensive power programme is to be executed with British and Kuwaiti assistance of over Rs 210,100 million. Official sources said that the Kuwait fund had committed Rs 130,200 million to provide electricity for 300 villages for domestic industrial, commercial and agricultural consumption in the province. It would take two years to complete. Similarly, the British government has agreed to provide Rs 80 million for the construction of three transmission lines in the province. These include Killa Saifullah-Zhob, Kashmir-Sue Dera Bughti and Khanozai-Ziarat transmission lines. This project will also take about two years to complete. Both projects for rural electrification and construction of transmission lines would be executed by WAPDA.--APA [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 8 Nov 81 p 1]

BALUCHISTAN ENERGY VILLAGES--Islamabad, Nov 7--The second solar energy village in the country will be set up in Kharan (Baluchistan) in pursuance of the presidential directive. A team of experts from Energy, Resources Cell of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources, headed by Director-General, Mr Sohail Qureshi, will visit Baluchistan next month to finalise the project. It may be recalled that president Zia-ul-Haq during his recent visit to Baluchistan declared that

the country's second solar village will be set up in Baluchistan. Besides international agencies France is likely to provide grant assistance for the five kilovolt photo voltaic solar village. Negotiations with the French Government in this connection is in final stages. The project is estimated to cost 150,000 dollars. Energy Resources Cell has completed the entire designing of the project. It will cater to the needs of the water requirements, domestic and community energy needs.--PPI [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 8 Nov 81 p 4]

CHASE MANHATTAN BRANCH--The Chase Manhattan Bank yesterday announced to open its branch in Karachi in April 1982. Mr Francis X. Standkard, Executive Vice-President of the Bank, told a news conference that "setting up of a branch in Pakistan represents logical extension of our commitment to Asia and growing trade requirements of our customers." He said although the branch would not officially open until some time next year, "we are enthusiastic about improving investment and economic climate of Pakistan. He hoped that setting up Chase branch would help facilitate further investment in the country. He said Karachi branch would be Chase's first branch within the South Asia. He said the new branch was expected to be open in April 1982 until then, business in Pakistan would continue to be managed by Mr Victor Cordell, Vice-President Hong Kong. Mr Ronald Watt will serve as the country manager of the new branch here. [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 6 Nov 81 p 9]

BARANI DEVELOPMENT PLAN--Sialkot, Nov 7--The National Economic Council has sanctioned the Barani development plan on which Rs 460 million would be spent. This was revealed by Brig (retd) Muzaffar Ali Khan Zahid, Chairman Agency for Barani Area Development (ABAD). Addressing a big gathering of cultivators at Shakargarh he said that according to this plan over 2 lakh acres of land in Chhamal, District Sialkot, and Suhawa, District Jehlum, would be brought under production by using most modern methods of cultivations. He further said that in the above project areas all out efforts would be made for the development of poultry farming and animal breeding. This included establishment of veterinary hospitals and poultry units. These steps would be taken with the help and assistance of various cooperative organizations, he added. This plan would be completed within six years, he said and added that it was the earnest desire of the government to revolutionise the economic and social conditions of the masses living in far flung rural areas. He assured the people that in the project areas electricity, pucca roads and hospitals would be provided. [Excerpt] [Karachi DAWN in English 8 Nov 81 p 4]

'JUI WON'T JOIN MRD'--Toba Tek Singh, Nov 4--Chief of Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Islam, Maulana Abdullah Darkhwasti, has said that MRD included a former ruling party whose hands were stained with the blood of martyrs of Nizam-i-Islam movement and the question of his defunct Jamiat's unity with such elements in any way, does not arise. He said this while talking to a delegation of Toba Tek Singh leaders of his party who called on him at his residence at Khanpur. The delegation included Maulana Mohammed Omer Ludhianvi, Ahmed Yaqoob Chaudhry and Maulana Mohammed Akhter. Maulana Darkhwasti said we want enforcement of the Islamic system based on Quran and Sunnah. The Maulana condemned the murder of Chaudhri Zahoor Elahi and demanded dire punishment for the killers. He said this incident identified those elements who believed in the politics of violence.--PPI [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 5 Nov 81 p 6]

AFGHAN REFUGEES CAMP VISITED--The visiting three-member Maldivian education delegation led by Education Minister Mohamed Zaheer Hussain visited an Afghan refugee tented village near Peshawar this morning. Talking to the Afghan refugees, the leader of the delegation said that as Muslims the people of the Maldives share their sufferings and support their just cause. He expressed the hope that they would soon return to their country with honor and dignity. Later, the delegation drove to the historic Khyber pass and visited Pak-Afghan border at Torkhan. [Text] [BK061147 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 6 Nov 81]

NEW PANCHAYAT DIFFICULTIES--Many Municipal Panchayats which started functioning from Nov 1 without offices stationary or furniture are facing difficulties. Only a few are being run by educated Councillors, inquiries show. A number of members started working without taking oath, others without any knowledge of the rules or the working methods. In spite of the fact that the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and the Municipal Commissioners have been visiting various units to acquaint themselves with the problems, they have yet to find means to solve them. However, a programme of meetings has been planned from Nov. 17 for the chairman, members and staff clerks who will be briefed about the various Panchayat rules and laws to be tackled by them. A good number of Panchayats have yet to receive their seals (being given in phases) and their Identity Cards. There are others who have yet to get the possession of allotted offices. No responsible person in KMC seems to know the exact number of prosecutions launched in Panchayats or has issued any programmes for their own officers. However, Councillor Kalhori of Thatai Compound issued a press release stating admission of four cases under Local Government Ordinance and issuance of summons for Nov 9 to the parties. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 6 Nov 81 p 10]

THREE SHIPS IN PENANG--Kuala Lumpur, Nov 4--Three Pakistan Navy ships arrived in Penang, a port city north of here, yesterday, for a three-day goodwill visit to Malaysia. The three ships PNS "Tamiur" a fast anti-submarine destroyer, PNS "Tippu Sultan," a destroyer, and PNS "Badr," a battle class destroyer, arrived under the overall command of Rear-admiral Iftikhar Ahmad Sirohey, Commander of Pakistan Fleet. On arrival Admiral Iftikhar and the three Commanding officers paid a courtesy call on the Governor of Penang and the Chief Minister. They then attended a lunch given by the Governor. The Commander of the Pakistan Fleet will pay a courtesy call on the Malaysian Chief of Navy Vice-Admiral Datuk Mohd Zain Salleh. As a goodwill gesture the men from the three ships have also agreed to donate blood to the Penang Blood Bank. Friendly matches of hockey have also been arranged between the men from the three ships with local teams. The Malaysian-Pakistani League, an organisation of Pakistani Community in Penang, will host a tea-party to the crew of the visiting ships tomorrow. The ships will leave Penang on Nov 6. [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 5 Nov 81 p 4]

ADP IN NWFP--Peshawar, Nov 7--The provincial Government has allocated Rs one billion for implementing the Annual Development Programme in various parts of NWFP during the current financial year clearly indicating the keen interest of

the government in the development and economic growth of the province. This was stated by Mr Salim Saifullah Khan, NWFP Minister for Finance and Industries while addressing the councillors and notables in Khairo Khel and Tajazai in Lakki Tehsil of District Bannu, on Thursday. He said that the main problems of Bannu district was the supply of drinking water which had been solved to a larger extent through spreading a network of tubewells in the district. A sum of Rs 10 million had been allocated for the expansion of drinking water in Bannu District during the current financial year and drinking water was now being supplied to about 100 villages through permanent pipelines, he added. He said that now when the local councils had been formed it was the duty of the councillors to survey the needs of their areas and fix priorities to complete minor schemes in the villages.--APP [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 8 Nov 81 p 5]

HAQ GREET'S BANGLADESH'S SATTAR--President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has congratulated Mr Justice Abdus Sattar on his election as the president of Bangladesh. In a message to Sattar, the president said: Your obvious success reveals the confidence of the people of Bangladesh in your leadership and the policies of your government. The president wished the Bangladesh people continued progress and prosperity. He assured the newly elected Bangladesh president of full cooperation in further development and stabilization of relations between the two countries. [Text] [BK170937 Karachi Overseas Service in URDU 0800 GMT 17 Nov 81]

CULTURAL DELEGATION TO PRC--A 12-member Paksitan cultural delegation, led by minister for culture and sports Niaz Mohammad Arbab, left Karachi for Beijing this morning on a 12-day visit to the PRC. The delegation members will hold talks on strengthening further the existing close cultural relations between the two countries. [Text] [BK121313 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 12 Nov 81]

HAQ GREET'S BREZHNEV--President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has sent a message of felicitations to Soviet President Brezhnev on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the great October socialist revolution today. In his message he expressed the conviction that the existing relations of friendship and cooperation based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and good neighborliness between the two countries will continue to be strengthened in the coming years and that these relations will serve the interests of the peoples of the two countries and regional and world peace. [Text] [BK070715 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 7 Nov 81]

AFGHAN ARSONISTS ARRESTED--Karachi, 26 Oct--It has been reported that the Pakistani Government arrested 12 Afghan saboteurs and terrorists when they entered Pakistan near Torkham to carry out subversive activities. The arrested persons entered Pakistan in disguise and were reportedly armed with the latest weapons, which have been taken from them. They have been brought to Karachi by a special fokker plane and are being interrogated to find out why they entered Pakistan illegally. The arsonists have been placed under strict surveillance, and some sensational revelations are expected to result from the interrogation. [Text] [GF311138 Karachi NAWA-E-WAQT in Urdu 27 Oct 81 p 1]

MAGAZINE ORDERED FORFEITED--The Government of NWFP have ordered forfeiture of Urdu/English monthly magazine entitled PAKISTAN PEOPLES NEWSLETTER which published from California/New York U.S.A. Magazine has been found containing objectionable material aimed at creating disaffection towards the Government of Pakistan and the armed forces of the country. [Text] [Peshawar KHYBER MAIL in English 29 Oct 81 p 6]

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